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President Kim Il Sung Inspects Motor Factory As His 75th Birthday Around Corner

See Feature Articles Commemorating Presidential 75th Birthday on Pages 2-5

As the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung is just around the corner, the President on Mar. 31 inspected the Sungri (victory) General Motor Works to see various types of trucks which have been newly built by workers there.

Workers and technicians at the factory have introduced new technical equipment, waging an extensive technical innovation drive, to manufacture various kinds of trucks of new types, as the party is calling for Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy.

The President expressed great satisfaction over the successful manufacture of trucks of various kinds, praising the technicians for their high degree of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He was accompanied by Premier Li Gun Mo, Secretary Yon Hyong Muk, First Vice Premier Hong Song Nam, Secretary Chon Byong Ho and other high-ranking party and government officials.

President Kim Il Sung was born in Mangyongdae on Apr. 15, 1912.

He is respected not only by the Korean people but by the progressive and revolutionary peoples of all over the world as a great leader because of his great contribution to the international working-class and communist movements.

So, they have been preparing for his 75th birthday as a great international holiday, sponsoring various events to commemorate his 75th birthday.

The Korean people also celebrate his birthday as their greatest national holiday because he is the first great leader the Korean people have ever had.

PM Li Urges Seoul to Hold Prelim. Talks For N-S Premiers Meet

By James Kim
Special to The People's Korea

Premier Li Gun Mo on Mar. 30 proposed to hold preliminary ministerial-level talks to prepare for north-south premiers talks.

In a letter to south Korean prime minister Ro Sin Yong, the DPRK premier said the first round of preliminary talks should be held at the Tongil (unification) Pavilion in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on Apr. 23.

"As your side recognized the necessity of holding such high-level political talks as talks between the premiers and our side expressed the will that it will be good to convene premiers talks, both of us should arrange the talks as soon as possible," he stressed in the letter.

The Mar. 30 proposal was made as a response to the Mar. 17 proposal by Seoul to hold a premiers meeting.

The DPRK has called for high-level political and military talks to lower tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

"For the sake of lessening tensions for the nation and people, we are not concerned with the form of the talks if they are political discussions that will ensure peace," Premier Li said in the letter.

Rodong Sinmun said in an Apr. 1 bylined commentary that at the premiers' talks the north and the south would discuss all the wide-ranging questions concerning detente and successfully step up multi-channelled talks in an atmosphere of reconciliation and concert, free from mistrust, misunderstanding and confrontation."

However, it added, "If the south side puts forward such preconditions as 'talks on water resources' and 'resumption of the past dialogue', preposterously carping on the opposite side this time, too, high-level political talks would fail to open..."

Rodong Sinmun is the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the Mar. 17 proposal Seoul cited resumption of economic and Red Cross talks and convention of a meeting "to discuss water resource use in both parts" as preconditions for a meeting of premiers.

Whereas Pyongyang said in the Feb. 26 letter, which was handed to the south Korean side on Mar. 3, it will be possible to reopen preliminary contacts for the suspended talks while having north-south high-level political and military talks simultaneously.

It also said that the Kumgangsan Dam could be one of the topics for the proposed high-level talks.

The Feb. 26 letter, the third one sent from Pyongyang to Seoul this year, contained some important concessions.

Pyongyang, for the first time, offered to resume economic and family reunification meetings simultaneously with political and military talks. It also agreed to place the Kumgangsan Dam

(Continued on page 8)

2nd Session of 8th SPA Due Apr. 21

PYONGYANG Apr. 1 (KCNA) – The Second Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be held in Pyongyang on April 21, 1987, according to a decision of the Standing Committee of the SPA dated Mar. 31.

40th Birthday of KCNA Celebrated

A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central News Agency was held on Mar. 28 at the People's Palace of Culture.

DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chul read a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the reporters, editors and employees of the KCNA.

The KCNA was founded on Dec. 5, 1946 as the official news agency of the DPRK.

A report was delivered by Kim Jung Rin, general director of the KCNA.

The Order of Kim Il Sung was awarded to the KCNA for the second time following the first in April 1973 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding.

USSR Raps Team Spirit 87

Soviet papers recently published articles denouncing the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise.

In a commentary titled "Dangerous War Game" **Pravda** said:

Washington and Seoul are loudly advertising the "defensive nature" of the Team Spirit joint manoeuvres, raising outcries over fictitious "threat from the north." But, in the course of this war game, strikes by landing parties and attack strikes "in the northern direction" are being "completed" and exercises simulating application of nuclear and chemical weapons are in progress.

Krasnaya Zvezda pointed out in its commentary that Team Spirit 87 is designed to "round off" a comprehensive military system for surprise strikes at the northern part of the Korean Peninsula from the sky, land and sea.

Noting that, moreover, the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons is taken into consideration in the current manoeuvres, the paper drew attention to the participation of the U.S. plane E-4B in the exercises.

Selskaya Zhizn, under the headline "Provocative Military Exercises," said the Team Spirit 87 joint manoeuvres marked one more step forward on the road to the formation of a three-way military alliance involving south Korea and Japan in the Far East under the aegis of the United States.

SR-71 Violations Number 10 in Mar.

The United States infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong at around 10:56 on Apr. 1 to commit espionage against the DPRK, reported the KCNA on Apr. 1.

It said such aerial espionage was conducted by the U.S. 10 times in March alone.

Originality of Juche-Oriented Revolutionary Idea of President Kim Il Sung

The following article was written by Prof. R. D. Martinez Excamilia of the Institute of Economics, National Autonomous University, Mexico. We introduce excerpts from his article on the originality of Kimilsungism on the occasion of the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung writing a work.

(1)

A revolutionary thought of the working class has continuity and originality in its relation to the preceding theories.

It is natural that the revolutionary thought of the working class has continuity and originality in its relation to the previous theories. This can be proved by the analysis of the relation of Marxism-Leninism to its three sources – classical German philosophy, classical British political economy and utopian French socialism as well as the relations between Marxism and Leninism.

That the working class's revolutionary thought has the continuity to the previous thoughts means that they have commonness, while its originality means that there exists difference between them. If they have only commonness and no difference, or vice versa, there will be no development to speak of.

The working class's revolutionary thought has continuity and originality because it is based on the following two factors in its birth and development.

One is the legacy of the previous theories, and the other is the new requirements of practice.

A new revolutionary thought has continuity because it inherits the useful legacy of the preceding theories. It has originality because it gives answers suiting the requirements of new practice.

Leninism extensively inherited the valuable legacy of Marx's theory. Hence, it has continuity to Marxism. It has, at the same time, originality because it reflected the historical period different from the time when Marx was active, the new historical conditions of the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

Such relations are found also between Marxism-Leninism and Kimilsungism.

To begin with, let us examine its continuity to Marxism-Leninism.

As Secretary Kim Jong Il rightly pointed out in his treatise "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", Kimilsungism was founded in the course of creatively applying Marxism to the Korean revolution and hewing out the path of the revolution.

In other words, it is an idea founded in the course of paving the way to the communist movement and the national liberation movement by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the reality of Korea. It is an idea developed and enriched in the course of advocating and defending the ideas and theories enunciated by Marx and Lenin.

Considering that Marxism-Leninism represents the interests of the working class and makes it its class ideal and mission to serve the revolutionary cause of the working class, President Kim Il Sung firmly defended and fully adopted the principles of Marxism-Leninism whose truth had been proved.

Hence, Kimilsungism has continuity to Marxism-Leninism.

Next, let us examine the originality of Kimilsungism.

Its originality has bearing on the requirements of new practice in the new age.

As Secretary Kim Jong Il pointed out, Kimilsungism is the revolutionary idea which was evolved mirroring the requirements of the Juche era.

The Juche era is a new era in which the masses of the people who had been regarded as the object of history in the past have emerged as the masters of history and make history and hew out their own destiny independently and creatively. In this regard, the Juche era essentially differs from the age in which Marx and Lenin were active.

It is natural that Kimilsungism has originality because it was evolved reflecting the requirements of new practice in the age different from the times of Marx or Lenin.

Therefore, one should admit the originality as well as its continuity to Marxism-Leninism.

(2)

Of the continuity and originality of Kimilsungism, its main feature is originality.

As seen above, it is an inherent process for the revolutionary idea of the working class to be founded and developed with its continuity and originality organically integrated.

But continuity and originality are not of equal importance in the organic unity. In some cases continuity is predominant and in other cases originality prevails.

Which is the main feature of a revolutionary idea, originality or continuity, depends on how qualitatively the historic era represented by that revolutionary idea differs from the preceding era.

It is because the factor decisive of the originality of an idea is, as seen above, the requirement of practice in the new era.

As to Leninism, its main feature can be said to be its continuity in its relations with Marxism.

This is because the historical period represented by Leninism is not qualitatively different from that represented by Marxism.

As is well known, the time represented by Leninism is the era of imperialism. The era of imperialism represents a stage of development of capitalist age. Therefore, both, in essence, are the same era. Hence, continuity is the main feature of Leninism in its relations with Marxism.

That is why Leninism is a component of Marxism.

Different from this are the relations between Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism.

Secretary Kim Jong Il pointed out:

"As to the relations of Kimilsungism to Marxism-Leninism, one should not ignore its continuity while seeing only its originality and, on the contrary, should not stress its continuity excessively while belittling the originality. Needless to say, of the continuity and originality, originality is its main feature."

As the Secretary said, the main feature of Kimilsungism in its relations with Marxism-Leninism is originality.

It is because the Juche era represented by Kimilsungism is a new era quite different from all the preceding historical eras.

In both ages represented by Marxism and Leninism the masses of people were not the masters of history, but the Juche era represents the era in which the masses of people have emerged as the masters of history.

Hence, the age of Marxism and that of Leninism have more commonness than difference and difference between them is rather quantitative. The age of Marxism-Leninism and that of Kimilsungism have more difference than commonness and difference between them is rather qualitative.

Owing to such qualitative difference of the Juche era from the preceding historical ages, Kimilsungism representing the Juche era has new contents and composition quite different from those of Marxism-Leninism.

The detailed account of its originality may require several treatises, so here its gist will be given in relation to the characteristics of the times.

It is, in a word, an idea which advocates the requirements and interests of Juche in an all-round way pivoting consideration on them, and it is an idea which attaches decisive significance to the subjective factors.

Marxism-Leninism was born in the period when the working class was not yet in a position of master of history and, therefore, failed to see things in the light of their independent requirements.

Marx and Engels set the objective requirements of social development before the independent demands and interests of the masses of people. They considered the interests of the working class in the light of the objective requirement for social development, that is, the requirement for development of productive forces instead of man's independent demand.

Marxism-Leninism came into being in the era when the working class had little influence and was much affected by the objective conditions and so it did not attach a decisive significance to the creativity of the working class.

They put primary stress on objective laws, material conditions, economic factors, etc. Even when they referred to the role of the consciousness and creativity of the masses, they considered them as reaction.

The emphasis on objective material conditions in Marxism-Leninism is supposed to bear on its historic mission to refute the then subjectivistic views of idealists on social progress.

The idealists thought that man could do anything as he liked because he, having consciousness, could act freely. Even utopian socialists shared their views and held that they could build socialism merely by means of education and enlightenment.

Marx criticized the subjectivistic wrong views of the idealists and utopian socialists and held that man's action is connected with and dependent on the objective conditions and that man's consciousness is the reflection of objective conditions and, therefore, objective conditions and environment are decisive.

In the late period of their lifetime, the founders of Marxism-Leninism admitted that they were to blame for having laid more stress on objective material factors and emphasized that due stress should be put on different interacting factors.

In his letter to Bloch in 1890, Engels wrote: "Marx and I are ourselves partly to blame for the fact that the younger people sometimes lay more stress on the economic side than due to it. We had to emphasize the main principle vis-a-vis our adversaries, who denied it, and we had not always the time, the place or the opportunity to allow the other elements involved in the interaction to come into their rights."

This means that he had not given due space to the account of political and ideological factors and the like and does not mean that he regarded them as decisive.

Hence, Kimilsungism is a thought which gives prominence to the independent requirements and interests of the masses, the subject and fully advocates them whereas Marxism-Leninism is the thought giving prominence to the objective requirements for social development. Kimilsungism is a thought attaching a decisive significance to the subjective factors whereas Marxism-Leninism is one attaching a decisive significance to the objective factors of social development.

As seen above, Kimilsungism can not but be a unique revolutionary thought having the new ideo-theoretical content since it came into being reflecting the Juche era, the new historical period, and originality is its main feature in relation to Marxism-Leninism.

DPRK President Is Outstanding Thinker & Theoretician: Foreign Articles

Figures of various countries recently published a press statement and articles on the occasion of the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

K. Mpenda, editor-in-chief of the radio broadcasting station of Tanzania, said in his press statement:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, the guiding idea of our era, indicated the path of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation and has converted Korea into a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defence.

His history of revolutionary activities is the revolutionary history of a great leader who has led the Workers' Party of Korea and people along a road of victory and glory through multiple obstacles and difficulties and the shining history of a great revolutionary, a communist, who dedicates his all to the freedom and happiness of the people, sharing bitters and sweets with them.

Ahmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian paper "Arab Youth", said in his article titled "Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician":

The great leader President Kim Il Sung possesses all traits as an outstanding thinker and theoretician such as boundless devotion to the cause of human liberation, unbounded love for the masses of the working people, rare intelligence and penetration, extraordinarily rich and versatile knowledge.

With his deep penetration into the demand of a new era when once oppressed and maltreated popular masses have emerged as the master of their destiny, he founded the great Juche idea, thus developing the struggle of the popular masses for Chajusong to a new, higher stage and making imperishable contributions to the development of the history of mankind.

The outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has made a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary theory in the present time will shine for ever along with history.

Ragab El Shinawi, director of the Sun Light Company of Egypt, said in his article entitled "Outstanding Leadership that Has Brought Epochal Changes":

President Kim Il Sung, possessed of rare intelligence and scientific penetration, puts forward original lines and policies for the building of a new society to brightly light the path to be followed by the popular masses.

He is a great leader of the people who, always finding himself among the people, gives wisdom and courage to them and solves all problems by enlisting their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative zeal.

C. Lerol, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt, said in his article titled "The Immortal Juche Idea, the Militant Banner of the Cause of Independence against Imperialism":

The immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung has become today a militant banner accelerating the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism.

His Juche idea which correctly reflects the desire of the world people for Chajusong and the demand of the developing revolutionary movement is a beacon and an invincible militant banner which brightly light the road of the world's revolutionary people in the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism.

POEM

Glory to Korea of President Kim Il Sung

Gambou Richard-Gerard, *Congo*

O, glory to you, our fraternal country,
A land which is a beautiful fairyland
Embroidered with flowers of a thousand colours,
A land which is close to my heart.

Far away as we are from each other
Across mountains, valleys, rivers and seas,
I feel you close to me.
We are united as one to break
Every action by the imperialists.
O, glory to you.

Korea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung
You are an invincible country,
A lighthouse of the peoples
Fighting against colonialism,
A great and skilled guide
Showing the path through the snowstorms on the sea
O, glory to you, my beloved land.

Factories are mushrooming,
The fields of rice, maize and sorghum
Extend as far as the blue horizon,
Your people are untiring builders
Creating lasting monuments.
O, glory to you.

The evening trees send off sweet scent,
Children are sleeping in their mothers' arms
Without any worry about tomorrow.
O, glory to you.

Korea will be reunified
Under the banner of the immortal Juche idea.
Sorrow and tear will be gone forever
And happiness will overflow.
O, glory to you.

Glory to you
Korea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

August 18, 1985

A Country with a Bright Future

Introduced here is Mr. Odilon Tea's impression of the DPRK during his third visit there. He is editor-in-chief of Guinea Radio-TV Broadcasting Corporation.

Some time ago, I paid my third visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As the aircraft neared Pyongyang, I felt my heart beating with an unaccountable excitement, as if a child was going to see his dear old home.

"The appearance of Pyongyang will have changed greatly since I saw it last," I thought myself and then pictured the appearance of vibrant Pyongyang.

However, when I saw how it looked after many years, I was taken aback.

The newly-built monumental edifices, city blocks, broad tree-lined streets and streams of people who were overwhelmed with faith and enthusiasm.....All those fantastic views kept met from turning away from the car window.

Several years ago, I was walking along this street (Chollima Street), when I told my companions that it was perfect compared with any other cities. I thought then that the Korean people who had undergone the protracted hard-fought struggle had come to enjoy complete happiness in their earthly paradise.

But, how greatly it has changed again in appearance, since then! The new Changgwang Street and the picturesque Munsu Street on the bank of the Taedong River..... How fascinating they are!

This change has not only taken place in the capital city. Provincial towns and rural villages have looked quite different.

The newspapers, radio and television of the country continually reported that the factories, enterprises and mines had been opened, the West Sea Barrage, the largest in the world, was completed and thousands of hectares of tideland reclaimed.

How much the country's wealth has increased while it is changing shape.

However, this country has expanded production, construction and nature-remaking. Hydroelectric power stations are being built throughout the country, steel works enlarged and cement factories, machine plants and other light industry factories and dwelling houses are being erected.

"They are the people who are never satisfied with what they have done," I thought.

Ceaseless innovation and creation are not confined to the economic sectors.

In 1945, the year of liberation, Korea had only about 10 graduate technicians but now it has a great army of 1.25-million intellectuals. This shows how much attention the party and the government have paid to education. This country has a population of 18 millions, of which more than 8.5-million pupils and students are studying in schools of all levels from primary schools to universities. Education is completely free and compulsory as far as higher middle school.

The investment in education is continually rising and, at the same time, the demand for quality education is becoming stronger.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has recently published the work "On Further Developing Educational Work" in which he set forth the task of developing educational work further.

Korea leads the world in the field of education. What is the need to develop this field further, then?

When taking into consideration the fact that this country set forth a nationwide target for intellectualization of all the people, it is easy to understand the policy of the party and the government which direct great efforts to education.

In this country particular attention is paid to ideological as well as formal education amongst the young people and children.

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The Chollima Street in Pyongyang

DPRK Enjoys Increasing Int'l Prestige

President Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev during an official USSR visit. (Oct. 22-26, 1986)

President Kim Il Sung had a tete-a-tete talk with Chairman Deng Xiaoping in Beijing. (Sep. 17, 1982)

Independent, Peace-Loving Foreign Policy of the DPRK

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

The international position and authority of the DPRK has now been enhanced and the friendship and solidarity relations with the world's peoples have been growing in depth and developing on a very high stage on the basis of the peace-loving foreign policy of the country.

President Kim Il Sung reclarified the principled stand maintained by the DPRK government on intensifying solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and creating global conditions favorable for the nation's reunification and accelerating the complete victory of socialism in the country in his policy speech delivered on Dec. 30 last year at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Independence, Friendship, Peace

The DPRK President said: "Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying ideas consistently maintained by the government of our Republic in its foreign relations. These ideas express the common aspirations of our people and the progressive people of the world to build an independent and peaceful new world of friendship."

As was mentioned by the President, independence, friendship and peace are the fundamental ideas consistently adhered to by the DPRK government in conducting its external activities with different countries and are at the base of its foreign policy of strengthening unity and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

The idea of independence is the guiding idea proceeding from the Juche idea advanced by the DPRK leader.

The DPRK government has used its own brain without depending on any foreign powers in independently making all foreign policies, solved all problems arising in international relations according to its own judgement and stand, strengthening relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

To develop goodwill and cooperative relations with foreign countries is an important guarantee for creating an international environment favorable for reunifying the divided homeland and strengthening the international revolutionary forces, peace and security in Asia and the world, democracy and human rights of mankind.

The government of the DPRK has deepened friendship and cooperative relations with foreign countries, adhering to independence, friendship and peace as the fundamental principle of its external activities.

Upholding the basic idea of independence, friendship and peace means developing relations with different countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, and mutual respect for sovereignty in international relations.

Unshakable Unity and Solidarity With Socialist Countries

Pyongyang has attached primary importance to stepping up unity and cohesion with the fraternal socialist countries.

In the strained situation of today, strengthened unity and solidarity among the fraternal countries is a major factor for defending the peace and security of the world, and is an effective check on aggressive plans on the part of the U.S.-led imperialists.

To develop friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries is a principle consistently maintained by the DPRK government in cementing unity with the international revolutionary forces.

The country has made every possible effort to strengthen unity and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, developing exchanges and cooperation with them in all the fields, political, economical and cultural.

Of late the bonds of goodwill and cooperation between the Korean people and the peoples of other socialist countries have been further tightened.

The historic visits of President Kim Il Sung to socialist countries, including the USSR and the People's Republic of China in recent years were epochal events which greatly contributed to strengthening unity and cohesion with the party and state leaders of those countries and bringing the friendly and cooperative relations onto a new, higher stage.

In October last year, the DPRK President paid an official visit to the Soviet Union and had substantive talks with its leader M.S. Gorbachev, confirming that the two states shared a desire to make closer the bilateral relations than ever in a number of tangible domains.

Meanwhile, the party and state leaders of many socialist countries visited the DPRK to open a prospect for constant development of fraternal relations and expressed unchanged support for the struggle of the Korean people for the peace and peaceful reintegration of Korea and security in the world.

Last year alone, the heads of state of China, Cuba, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Poland and Mongolia paid official visits to Pyongyang which made an active contribution to further deepening the feelings of long-standing unity and cohesion and tightening their brotherly relations with the Korean people.

Pyongyang's independent peace-loving foreign policy enjoys the deep trust and support of the socialist countries and the progressive peoples of the the world.

However, some Western mass media these days paint a distorted picture of the country, alleging that the DPRK tilted to one side yesterday and is tilting to the other today. This is none other than a slander against the Republic with the wicked intention of alienating and dividing socialist countries, emanating from U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

Pyongyang is always advancing along a straight path of its own according to its independent foreign policy.

Need to Develop Non-aligned Movement

It is the unchanged policy of the DPRK to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with non-aligned and Third World countries.

The DPRK President reclarified a principled stand on and ways of developing the non-aligned movement and the country has been striving for its realization.

President Kim Il Sung said: "The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist, independent force of our time, which gives a strong impetus to the advance of history."

The non-aligned movement that had 25 member nations when it started 25 years ago has now become a worldwide movement embracing more than 100 countries.

The DPRK has made all its efforts to develop and strengthen the non-aligned movement by honestly discharging its duty as a dignified member nation of the movement.

As is known in the world, the DPRK was admitted as a full member to the non-aligned movement at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held in August 1975 in Lima, Peru.

The Korean people have expressed active solidarity with the struggle of peoples of non-aligned and Third World nations to win and consolidate national independence and defend the sovereignty of their countries.

In particular, Pyongyang has attached important significance to developing and strengthening its state relations with the non-aligned countries and Third World nations, and to realise South-South cooperation.

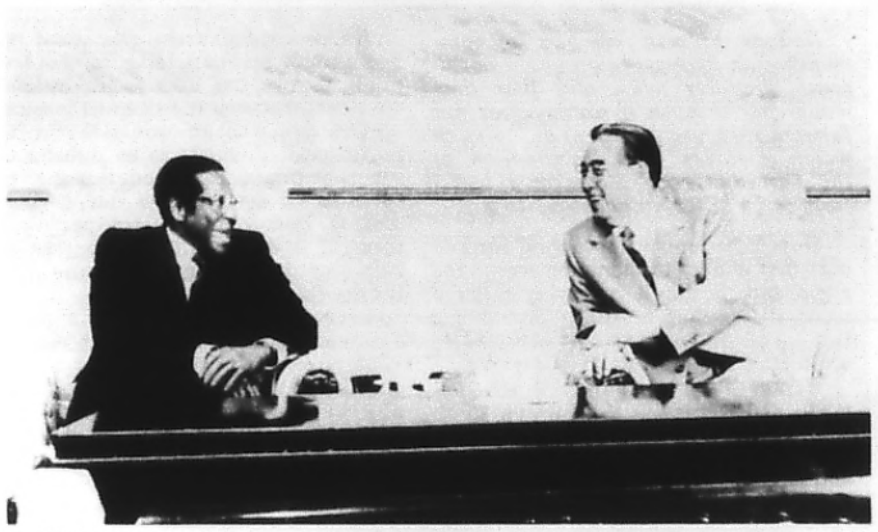
The Eighth Supreme Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, last year, the year of great significance which marked the 25th birthday anniversary of the non-aligned movement, clearly showed the united strength of the movement, intensifying the anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement, realizing South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order and in solving many other urgent problems, including those related to food and agriculture and health services.

Recently, the top leaders of non-

(Continued on page 7)

Everlasting Unity and Solidarity

President Kim Il Sung and Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz at the Pyongyang mass rally. (Mar. 11, 1986)



President Kim Il Sung received Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe. (Aug. 28, 1985)

World's Leaders Hail Pyongyang's Efforts for N-S Reunion & Int'l Peace

The heads of the parties and governments of foreign countries who visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recent years supported and hailed the DPRK's prosperous socialist construction and its foreign policy, wisely guided by President Kim Il Sung.

They unanimously supported the peace initiatives of the DPRK for the reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il Sung, such as north-south talks and the proposal for turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and condemned the U.S. for its military presence in south Korea as not only obstructing the reunification but also posing a serious threat to the peace of the Asia-Pacific region.

Confirming firm solidarity with the Korean people and close cooperation between Korea and their countries, world leaders who visited the DPRK hailed the wise leadership of the DPRK President who has led the Korean revolution for more than 60 years. They also expressed full support for the co-hosting of the '88 Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea, which, they said, would lead to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Here is a list of 13 foreign leaders who visited the DPRK last year and their remarks classified in accordance with the contents of their speeches. Also included are some of important remarks by foreign leaders this years.

Inserted in parentheses are the dates of visit of the foreign leaders to the DPRK. ... Ed.

More than 100,000 people enthusiastically welcome President Kim Il Sung along the 40km-odd long route from a suburb of Berlin to Eisenhuettenstadt in June 1984 during his goodwill visit to East European socialist countries.

In support of the DPRK's efforts for the reunification of the country

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of the C.C., the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (in his letter to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in January 1987)

"The Soviet Union which is concerned about the intensified militarization in the south of the Korean Peninsula firmly supports the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country."

Chinese President Li Xiannian (Oct. 3-6)

"Easing tension on the Korean Peninsula is not only accordant with the interests of the peoples in this region but also favorable to the universal peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region."

General Secretary Erich Honecker of the C.C., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (Oct. 18-21)

"The proposal of the DPRK to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone...will help remove the stockpile of dangerous nuclear mass destruction weapons in this densely-populated Asian Continent and guarantee security for all."

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze (Jan. 19-23)

"We think the reunification of Korea is, first of all, a question of the Korean people themselves. The interference of outside forces in Korea is illegal and immoral. The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula will promote the reunification of the country."

President Sam Nujoma of the South West Africa People's Organization (Jun. 9-13)

"SWAPO of Namibia wishes to express its full support to the proposals put forward by you Comrade Kim Il Sung and indeed by your party and government concerning the reunification of Korea which we consider as the only just way of removing the tension and achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula..."

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf (June 22-25)

"We are following the evolution of this situation with special attention with the wish that through a sincere and serene dialogue between the two parties, it will lead to the reunification of the Korean Peninsula as soon as possible."

Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski (Sep. 24-28)

"Poland fully supports the DPRK's assertion that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn form south Korea and your proposals to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a non-aggression declaration and expand the scope of talks between the north and the south of Korea."

General Secretary Jambyn Batmunkh of the C.C., the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (Nov. 18-21)

"The Mongolian people ... consistently expressed support to the constructive proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung..."

In support of the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal

Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz (Mar. 8-11)

"The scheme to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists is a product of the moves of those trying to freeze the split of the Korean nation and part of the disgusting profiteering tendency in the recent Olympic movement and the reactionary plot."

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra (Sep. 14-16)

"I declared that our Nicaragua will not participate in the Games if the co-hosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not realized."

In support of the DPRK's role in the non-aligned movement and South-South cooperation

Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic (Mar. 29-Apr. 2)

"The bilateral cooperation between our two countries, is a factor of particular importance in promoting broader interests. The closer our cooperation, the greater our contribution to the common desire of mankind."

Malian President Moussa Traore (Jun. 26-29)

"We highly appreciate so great assistance and support rendered by the DPRK to the just struggle of African peoples for their freedom and independence."

Niger President Seyni Kountche (Sep. 19-21)

"I appreciate the consistent support extended by you to our continental organization so as to put an end to all forms of oppression and bring victory to freedom and progress."

Benin President Mathieu Kerekou (Dec. 7-12)

"The Benin people estimate with legitimate pride the great successes of the Korean people as the precious gains of the exploited people of the world and sincerely rejoice over them."

Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda (in an interview with the Korean ambassador to his country on Feb. 13, 1987)

"Zambia does not recognize south Korea but recognizes only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Talks Will Fail If Seoul Puts Preconditions: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun on Apr. 1, commenting on Pyongyang-proposed north-south premiers talks, said that they would fail to open if south Korea put forward such preconditions as "talks on water resources" and "resumption of the past dialogue." Here are excerpts from the WPK organ's commentary:

Ours is an epochal proposal for easing the acute tensions between the north and the south, achieving national reconciliation and unity and providing a turning point for peace and peaceful reunification at any cost.

Easing the tensions between the north and the south is a pressing question which both sides of the north and the south should give top priority to and solve together at present.

We proceeded from the stand that north-south premiers talks, as high-level political talks, can discuss and settle the question of easing the strained tensions.

The proposal of our side for the north-south premiers talks reflects the generous stand of encompassing the proposal of the opposite side, too, not making ours absolute, irrespective of form, if it were political talks that can help ease the tensions and ensure peace for the country and the nation.

Everything should follow a proper course and goods need proper boxes.

It is clear to everyone that the important political and military question of easing the tensions prevailing in the country cannot be solved by the talks dealing with such humanitarian affairs as mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed families and relatives or by the non-political talks on economic exchange and cooperation.

At the premiers talks the north and the south would consult all the wide-ranging questions concerning detente and successfully step up multi-channelled talks in an atmosphere of reconciliation and concert, free from mistrust, misunderstanding and confrontation.

If the south side put forward such preconditions as "talks on water resources" and "resumption of the past dialogue", preposterously carping upon the opposite side this time, too, the high-level political talks would fail to open and it would bring a big disappointment to all the fellow countrymen and the world people who want detente and peace.

"Violent Police, Go Away!", Shout 3,000 Students

About 3,000 Korea University students on Mar. 30 gathered in their campus to hold a demonstration after a mass rally and shouted a vast array of slogans criticizing fully-geared riot police who fired a volley of teargas.

They chanted, "Violent police, go away!" and demanded police apologize for teargassing some 300 students marching out of the school in protest against the Seoul authorities.

The sharp clash followed a send-off ceremony for male freshmen who were to undergo a six-day in-camp military training.

The military exercises for university students which are held just south of the Military Demarcation Line dividing Korea into north and south have been a major target of protests of students, who accuse them of being "a mercenery education for the U.S."

The student demonstrators voluntarily dispersed about two and a half hours after the rally sponsored by the student council.

Earlier, on Mar. 27, police took away 130 students from 17 universities and two workers who tried to enter Seoul National University, in front of its main and rear gates.

Some 900-strong police were deployed there in response to a rumor that a joint demonstration would be held by 18 universities in Seoul.

Students shout a vast array of slogans. Shown is the first joint demonstration in the new semester in Seoul National University on Mar. 20. (Dong-A Ilbo)

Meanwhile, sudden raids were made mainly on the peripheries of universities with the mobilization of 12,000 police to arrest "wanted" oppositionists in Seoul on Mar. 26, but they ended up with only one arrest.

The crackdown was a part of the prosecution's directive calling for a roundup of 108 activists for democratization. The Mar. 23-announced order was focused on university students and members of dissident organizations.

Free Press Indispensable for Democracy: Poll

"Top priority should be given to freedom of the press for democratization in south Korea", said nearly 40 percent of the respondents in an opinion poll recently conducted in south Korea.

This was revealed by a nationwide survey conducted by the leading south Korean daily Dong-A Ilbo dated Apr. 1 on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the paper's founding.

The survey covered 1,000 randomly selected people above the age of 20.

Asked about what should be done for the democratization of the society, 1) 38.9 percent cited guarantee of the free press; 2) 28.2 percent social order and stability; and 3) 24.4 percent fair elections. **(See the chart)**

As for the problems with which south Korea is confronted, 1) 34.2 percent noted the gap between the rich and the poor; 2) 23.2 percent rural problems; 3) 20.3 percent freedom of the press.

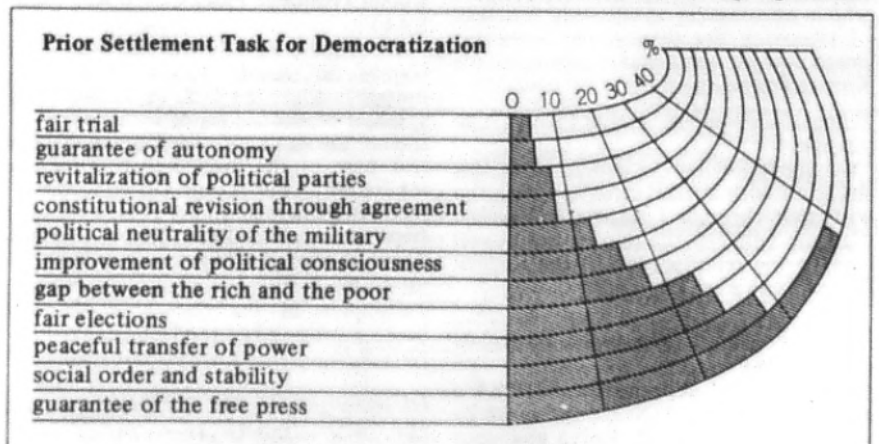
Freedom of the press was given top place as a task to achieve the democratization of society, and third one among south Korea's problems.

"This", Dong-A Ilbo said, "proves that the people are aware that the free press is essential for the democratization of our society..."

Meanwhile, asked about the possibility of constitutional revision through agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, as many as 45.1 percent answered in the negative in contrast to only 18.2 percent who were positive.

The higher the levels of education and income and the younger the age of respondents, the more negative were the responses about the prospect of constitutional amendment through agreement.

Prior Settlement Task for Democratization



** This chart is reprinted from Dong-A Ilbo dated Apr. 1.*

Brief News From Seoul

Censorship of Films, Open Secret in Seoul

At the end of last month when some 700 movie people got together at the largest-ever seminar in Seoul, strict censorship by the authorities was raised as the major reason for the decline of the south Korean motion picture industry, which, director Yu Hyong Mok, one of the four speakers said, has lost its position in the international cinema world.

It is an open secret that there is virtually a ban on the production of films dealing with controversial social and political problems, another speaker, critic Kim Chong Won, noted.

Seoul's English daily The Korea Times (Mar. 29) wrote there was not even a single film last year that dealt with anti-government sentiments or dissident movements.

"Films in (south) Korea are no longer a mirror of real society, it is only accepted here as an escape from harsh realities," the critic added.

In south Korea, every motion picture, no matter where they are made at home or abroad, are required to be submitted to strict censorship by the government-controlled Performance Ethics Committee. According to film critic Im Yong, as many as 30 out of 95 imported foreign films have not passed the tough censorship since the revision of the Motion Picture Law in 1985.

Meanwhile, in a trial in Seoul on Mar. 25, two-year prison terms were asked for filmmaker Hong Gi Son and another movie man who were detained and indicted for running an uncensored film depicting farmers' sufferings.

Hunger Strike against 16-Yr. Imprisonment

So Jun Sik, a Japan-born Korean, who has been jailed in south Korea since 1971, found guiltyof the charge of "a north Korean spy," began a hunger strike against his extended imprisonment on Mar. 3, and continued his struggle as of Mar. 24, three weeks after its start, when it was made known.

Initially, he was sentenced to seven years. Even after serving his prison term, however, he was detained again, as he refused to recant his ideological position. His detention term of two years has been renewed five times.

6,887 Gov't Officials Tried Last Year

A total of 6,887 government officials were tried in connection with various criminal cases over the past year, according to an announcement of the south Korea's prosecution authorities on Mar. 23.

This means that 19 officials were involved in criminal cases per day on the average.

Of the total figure, 1,167 officials or 16.9 percent were involved in case of official corruption such as misfeasance, bribery, violence, boycott of duty and swindle.

The crime rate of governmental officials sharply increased by 21.8 percent from 5,653 people in 1985, and cases of corruption related to official duty by 31.6 percent from 887.

Of the total official crimes, 554 people were tried on charges of abuse of authority (90.4 percent increase from 291 in 1985); 42 of graft and violence (23.5 percent); 81 of violating the "overburden punishment law" (20.9 percent).

These figures were made public in the "Total Examination Analysis '86" released by the prosecution.

The result of analysis shows a rapid increase in official corruption in the ruling machine of Chun Doo Hwan.

Int'l Communications Center under Construction In Pyongyang

An International Communications Centre is under construction on a scenic bank of the River Potong in Pyongyang.

It is one of the major construction objects undertaken before the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989.

The center will be equipped with ultra-modern facilities such as telex, telephoto, facsimile transmission, audio transmission and international telephone service by communications satellites.

The Angol Sports Village, the Rungrado Stadium, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Youth Theatre and other major places will be equipped with various communication facilities for live transmission of the sports and art festival programs and political functions during the festival, and all these communication networks will be concentrated on the center for worldwide diffusion.

The International Communications Centre will also be provided with ultra-modern facilities for swift and accurate home communications.

The centre will set up direct links with continental and regional centres for quick international communications with different countries any moment.

The 14-storied building of the International Communications Centre will have a total building area of more than 12,000 square metres.

Preparations for 13th World Fest. of Youth and Students Under Way

Preparations are brisk in the DPRK for a successful hosting of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Korean preparatory committee for the festival was formed on Mar. 3.

Appropriate subcommittees were set up under the committee.

The culture and art subcommittee is promoting the programming of international performances conforming to the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship of the world youth.

Amateur art contests of working youth, students and other young people briskly going on to select successful stage pieces for the festival.

People's artistes, merited artistes, and other well-known actors and actresses of all art troupes are also preparing festival programs.

A large number of young writers, poets, composers and artists are now creating excellent works reflecting the idea of the festival and the demand of the times.

The sports subcommittee is preparing colorful events and sports functions.

Sportsmen of the DPRK are busy with training themselves for aerial model, parachuting and other flying events, sea sports and an exhibition of *Taegwondo* (Korean martial art) performance as well as international games scheduled during the festival.

Work is on the way to publish picture albums, postcards, folded maps, guidebooks, etc. to give foreigners wide knowledge of the DPRK developing and prospering day by day.

The badge of the festival was already adopted. It bears the drawings of the earth and a pigeon with letters "Pyongyang", surrounded by five flower petals symbolic of anti-imperialist solidarity, friendship, unity and peace among the youth and students of the five continents **(See page 6 of No. 1,331 issue)**.

Construction is at its height for the successful hosting of the festival.

The construction of more than 100 new objects for political, art and sports functions including gymnasium, stadiums, theatres, clubs, open-air meeting places, outdoor stages and international hotels, is progressing vigorously. The Kwangbok Street is taking shape for the festival.

(Continued from page 3)

In fact, it would be difficult to find such well-mannered and virtuous youngsters and children anywhere. You will not even find the words "rogue", "beggar", "juvenile delinquent", to say nothing of "unemployed".

There are the same feelings entertained by those who visit the DPRK. However, the party and the government of Korea are paying particular attention to the education of young people and children at all times.

One day when I visited a higher middle school in Pyongyang, I was struck with admiration for the way that Korea has shown special concern and solicitude for education.

At that time the principal of the school said:

"No wonder. Our young people and children are the masters who will build an ideal society of mankind and live there, aren't they?"

For the building of this ideal society Korea continues to increase the material wealth and reorganize the social relationships rationally and, at the same time, trains the people to become independent and creative beings who are harmoniously developed.

In order to build an ideal society where the working people's Chajusong will be achieved, it is necessary to continue to increase the material wealth of society by launching nature-remaking projects energetically and to develop social relationships in harmony and turn the people into comprehensively developed beings by accelerating the transformation of society and man.

The ideal society where the historical cause of human emancipation will be finally achieved – this is the future and hope of mankind.

Korea, the homeland of Juche, is advancing towards the future with the most correct line and strategy and with firm conviction.

One day, I visited a cooperative farm on the west coast. After seeing the living condition of farmer, I told him that he had nothing more to ask for. Then he said:

"Of course, not. But I am not satisfied, for tomorrow will be better than today. So, we must shape our own future."

He is right.

In his simple words I could read the mind of the Korean people who are working for a bright future.

Indeed, the Korean people carry out their revolutionary and construction work, creative and educational work for the future.

Therefore, although they have performed historic miracles and created abundant wealth on this land where there had been nothing but poverty and ashes, they live a frugal life without knowing the slightest luxury and waste and work hard for continuous creation and construction without becoming self-satisfied or slack.

Towards the future that shall be better than today.....

This character and temperament of the Korean people are not innate. It has been formed and constituted through long practice under the repeated instruction and wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung. It has also become a firmer belief with the result that they held Comrade Kim Jong Il as the successor to President Kim Il Sung.

Eternal prosperity and happiness to people's Korea advancing towards a bright future.

(Continued from page 4)

aligned countries, including Yugoslavia, Cuba, Benin, Nicaragua, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Zimbabwe and Tanzania paid official visits to Pyongyang.

Now, the non-aligned countries are confronted with the urgent task of strengthening friendship and cooperative relations among them, further stepping up the movement for national independence, sovereignty and social progress, and developing a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

In this situation, the visits of the top leaders of non-aligned nations to the DPRK are of great importance in consolidating their political independence and building independent national economy and particularly, in promoting South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe said on Jan. 21 this year in Pyongyang: "When the eighth summit of the non-aligned movement took place in Harare, we found Korea most supportive, indeed. We were exceedingly pleased with the very generous contribution towards the success of that meeting. That contribution was an eloquent testimony of your country's commitment to the principles and objects of the non-aligned movement, a movement which has become a very important force for peace and justice in international relations today."

The DPRK government has also pursued the policy of establishing good-neighborly relations with capitalist countries which respect the sovereignty of the country and are friendly toward her, and has been promoting economic and cultural interchanges with them.

The DPRK government will, in the future, too, thoroughly maintain the principles of complete equality, Chajusong and mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and non-aggression and reciprocity, and develop friendly and cooperative relations with socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries and all other countries which are friendly to Pyongyang.

DPRK Passenger Ship Arrives At Tokyo Port

The 8,332-ton DPRK passenger ship "Samjiyon" arrived at Tokyo Port for the first time on Apr. 1, and was welcomed by First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, other vice chairmen, officials of Chongryun Central Standing Committee, Korean compatriots and Japanese people from various walks of life.

The Samjiyon was built in 1979 as a passenger ship to enable Korean residents in Japan to make short-stay or long-stay visits to their homeland.

The short-term homeland visiting services started on Aug. 12, 1979 and as of the end of October last year over 37,000 resident Koreans had visited the homeland.

The ship has shuttled between the DPRK and Japan 100 times so far, mainly between Wonsan (the DPRK) and Niigata (Japan).

Since some 240 Korean nationals, all from Tokyo, were to visit the DPRK on the 101st short-term homeland visiting service, the passenger ship was sent to Tokyo Port for the first time. The ship left the port on Apr. 4.

The first time arrival of the DPRK passenger ship at Tokyo Port is expected to contribute to strengthening DPRK-Japan friendship relations.

It is well known here that President Kim Il Sung personally saw to it that Korean residents in Japan could be reunited at home with their families and relatives who returned to the homeland. The Samjiyon is 129.3-meter long, 19-meter wide and 28.8-meter high with five decks. The maximum speed of the ship is 17.5 knots, its cruising speed being 16.5 knots (It takes 36 hours for it to reach Wonsan from Niigata).

The ship can accommodate more than 200 passengers. All facilities of the Samjiyon are of a high quality so as to serve the fellow countrymen visiting their homeland so that they may spend a pleasant time on a voyage.

The DPRK passenger ship "Samjiyon" and Korean compatriots welcoming the ship at Tokyo Port

(Continued from page 1)

issue on the agenda.

A quick response to the latest proposal has come from the Soviet Union.

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Mar. 31 gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign reporters in Moscow.

He was quoted as saying, "The premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK sent a letter to the south Korean side on north-south premiers' talks. This was another proof of the readiness of the DPRK to actively seek a way of north-south dialogue for a sound situation on the Korean Peninsula."

He stated that the Soviet Union extends full support for the DPRK's proposal, adding, "This step reflected the consistent line of the DPRK to create a condition favourable for a peaceful reunification of Korea."

Something New

Since President Kim Il Sung proposed to hold north-south high-level political and military talks at the end of last year, the DPRK has sent three letters signed by Premier Li Gun Mo and Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Jin U to their south Korean counterparts except for the latest letter by Premier Li.

The proposal was made as a new step in the process of relaxing political confrontation and easing military tensions.

The DPRK President cited the following issues as proper topics for the proposed high-level talks:

- To remove political confrontation. Such matters as promoting the national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realizing multilateral cooperation and interchange between the north and the south.
- To lower military tensions. Such matters as reducing armed forces, stopping an arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) along the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises.

What is new in the proposed topics is a measure to increase the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC).

He proposed to organize a neutral nations inspection force consisting of military personnel of the NNSC member countries – Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden–as a body to watch the military actions of both sides in the DMZ.

Of course, the DPRK is not interested only in what it wants to discuss. It has expressed a willingness to discuss any proposals by south Korea if "they are helpful to the relaxation of the political and military situation."

Clearly, tension-reducing measures cannot be discussed at Red Cross talks or economic meetings.

So far, 37 countries, including the Soviet Union and China, have voiced support for the proposed north-south high-level talks.

Sincere Efforts and Important Concessions by Pyongyang

A series of peace proposals made by the DPRK in recent years reflect its sincere desire to reduce tensions in one of the most militarized areas of the world.

In January 1984 Pyongyang proposed to have talks with Washington and Seoul to discuss tension-reducing measures.

Through the proposed three-way talks, it wanted to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington and issue a nonaggression declaration jointly with south Korea.

The DPRK argues that these two issues hold the key to securing peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The logic of the three-way talks is clear. Armistice is armistice. It does not mean a durable peace. Technically speaking, the DPRK and the U.S. are still at war. Both the Soviet Union and China have deep interest in Korea. But, no Soviet troops have been in north Korea since 1948. No Chinese troops since 1958. Neither do they deploy nuclear weapons in the north. Only the U.S. does so in the south. Therefore, the initiative should be taken by the Americans.

What is noteworthy is that the north Koreans, for the first time, accepted the south Koreans as an equal partner in such talks.

When the Americans made a similar proposal in the late 1970s, Pyongyang said that Seoul could participate in DPRK-U.S. talks as an "observer" because they thought the real authority in south Korea rested with the Americans at least militarily. [The U.S. still exercises command and control of most south Korean forces.]

In addition, Seoul was not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement. It was natural for Pyongyang to think it impossible to talk with Seoul about the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Pyongyang not only accepted Seoul as an equal partner but came up with a nonaggression declaration as a legal guarantee that the north will not invade south Korea. [Seoul once called for a similar proposal in the Park Chung Hee era. The south Koreans proposed a nonaggression "pact," a term which is usually applied to an agreement between differing sovereign nations.]

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops is one of the topics that Pyongyang wanted to discuss in the three-way talks.

As a clear sign of flexibility, the DPRK said it would neither demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea nor put forward the troop withdrawal issue as a precondition for talks. [The English-language Daily Yomiuri reported on July 5, 1984 that north Korea informally told Japan that it would demand no immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea in the proposed three-way talks. Kim Gi Nam, the then editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun, made a similar remark in his interview with Tokyo Shimbun on Apr. 24, 1985].

In June 1986, DPRK's defense chief O Jin U sent letters to Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command, and south Korean defense minister Li Ki Baek, calling for three-way military talks. It was the first time that a high military official of the DPRK made such an offer and called the American commander of south Korea "U.N. commander-in-chief in south Korea" as demanded by Washington.

Then came the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks at the end of last year.

What drew special attention was a neutral nations inspection force that would observe the military actions of both sides in the DMZ.

A well-informed source in Tokyo said the proposal for a neutral nations inspection force was made to dispel Seoul's suspicion about a nonaggression declaration.

These are clear signs that Pyongyang really wants to reach agreement with Washington and Seoul on reducing tensions in Korea.

A series of peace proposals and important concessions made by Pyongyang are not mere propaganda as alleged by Seoul.

Seoul on the Defensive

Faced with reasonable proposals on the part of Pyongyang, Seoul was under pressure to respond with something new.

In fact, the south has been pressured by the U.S. not to reject out of hand the Mar. 3 proposal.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reportedly told Chun Doo Hwan to take a close look at the third letter from Pyongyang.

"The U.S. decision to allow its diplomats to conduct substantive conversation with its DPRK counterparts took Seoul by surprise.

"In the domestic scene, a compromise on constitutional revision seems to be uncertain and elusive. Seoul may sit at the negotiating table to tide over the crisis. Anyway, Seoul will be on the defensive as to relations with Pyongyang," said the source.

U.S. Combats Anti-Americanism in S. Korea

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are excerpts from an article on growing anti-Americanism in south Korea which appeared in the Mar. 15 issue of The Los Angeles Times.

SEOUL, South Korea – U.S. officials have begun an effort to combat anti-Americanism in South Korea, but are stepping on the toes of President Chun Doo Hwan in the process.

James R. Lilley, who has been the American ambassador here since last November, has met with editors of campus newspapers and leaders of the Catholic Farmers Assn., which has been highly critical of both the United States and former Gen. Chun's authoritarian rule.

He has also let it be known that he will visit college campuses to talk with students. So far, he has received three invitations.

The U.S. Information Agency is publishing a monthly Korean-language newspaper aimed at getting American views across. It is distributing the paper on 53 campuses and circulation is expected to rise in five weeks ahead from 20,000 to 30,000.

The paper, Lilley said in a speech earlier this year, is designed to bring "a romantic, uninformed commitment to Marxism" out into "the sunlight of facts." Anti-Americanism, he said, "will collapse if the people know the truth about us."

Americans are even speaking out about the insurrection at Kwangju in May, 1980, trying to counter the widespread belief that the U.S. government sanctioned the use of Korean Special Forces troops there. Almost 200 people were killed when the troops put down the anti-government protests.*

It was Chun's suppression of the Kwangju insurrection, which started peacefully, that carried him into the presidency, and for this reason, many Koreans think his government lacks legitimacy. He has been enraged by the United States' raising of the issue, U.S. officials here indicate.

A decade ago, anti-Americanism was unheard of in this country.

Today, though, anti-Americanism is not only serious but growing, a U.S. official said, asking not to be identified by name.

"I think we'd have our head in the sand if we didn't recognize it as a problem," he said. "Students are the most active, the most extreme, but I think it's spread much broader in society. In a way, we see anti-Americanism all over the place. Some say it's a mile wide and an inch deep, but among certain people, it's . . . pretty strong."

Korean national pride has grown along with the country's economy, and this, coupled with a patronizing attitude on the part of many Americans, has exacerbated the problem, the U.S. official said.

So, too, has an intertwining of political and economic complaints against the United States, complaints that have emerged only in the past few years.

An American trade deficit with South Korea, which did not begin until 1982 but reached $7.1 billion last year, has forced the United States to abandon its "big brother" attitude, but many Koreans continue to look at the United States in that light. A clear majority of Koreans, who still believe their country is poor and struggling, now regard American demands for an opening of Korea's closed markets as unfair and high-handed.

More economic trouble lies ahead this year, the U.S. official predicted.

"We're going to change our trade laws," he said, "and [the Koreans] . . . who think they've got a good deal now . . . don't want them changed . . . The fur is going to fly on that one!"

Moreover, pressure from Washington for an opening of South Korea's markets is escalating.

"We get hit all the time," the official said.

On the political side, Korean history is being reinterpreted to depict the United States and its 41,000 troops here not as a friend but as the creator and perpetrator of national division, as well as the chief prop of authoritarian government in South Korea.

More than anything else, the perception of U.S. responsibility for the bloody incident at Kwangju is at the bottom of the anti-Americanism. And it was reinforced by an impression that the United States gave, three months after the uprising that it welcomed Chun's takeover of the government.

Until recently, the United States had said nothing publicly to challenge this perception. Then, in January, the embassy urged William Glysteen, who was ambassador here in 1980, to speak out on the subject. The U.S. Information Agency paid Glysteen's travel expenses and provided a forum for him to meet with Korean reporters.

Glysteen rejected a charge by the Chun government that Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader, instigated the insurrection. Instead, without naming Chun, he blamed the former general for sending in Special Forces troops whose violent tactics helped turn the incident into a general uprising, with citizens raiding armories and tacking to the streets.

An American general was in command of U.S. troops here, and most South Korean troops as well, but Glysteen said that the troops responsible for the incident "were not under U.S. command."

Moreover, he said, the United States advised Chun that sending Special Forces troops into the city to quell the rebellion was "a very dangerous idea."

Glysteen acknowledged that he and the American commander of that day, Gen. John A. Wickham, now Army chief of staff, favored restoring order in Kwangju by sending in troops of the 20th Korean Division.

"Almost all the casualities, all the provocative actions," he said, "happened before our decision about the 20th Division."

U.S. officials acknowledge that Glysteen's statement enraged the Chun government. Nevertheless, the USIA gave wide circulation to a transcript of his remarks.

Glysteen echoed the rising concern about anti-Americanism, citing as one cause of it the fact that "the United States has been associated now with two governments that came to power by unorthodox means."

First, he said, was the government of Park Chung Hee, in 1961, and now the Chun government, "although our relations with those governments have been inescapable from a real point of view."

The eventual outcome of the effort to combat anti-Americanism, diplomats believe, depends on whether the United States becomes associated with yet another South Korean government chosen by undemocratic means.

Chun is scheduled to step down in favor of a new leader in February, 1988. But so far there have been few signs that he will carry out a promise made by his Democratic Justice Party to give the Korean people "a free choice of government."

"If anti-Americanism grows very significantly in Korea," Glysteen said, "it will begin to affect all the key relationships. It will affect the way Americans handle economic questions in Korea. It will eventually affect security relations."

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* South Korean Christian sources put the number of the victims of Kwangju massacre at 2,000...Ed.

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